

United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Reclamation  
Mid-Pacific Region  
Sacramento, California

Supplemental Analysis

DELTA DIABLO SANITATION DISTRICT AND CITY OF PITTSBURG  
RECYCLED WATER PROJECT

December 2005

## **Threatened and Endangered Species**

Reclamation has determined that the proposed action would have no effect to threatened and endangered species for the following reasons: 1) the project site is located in a developed area of Pittsburg and is surrounded by residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational parkland/golf course, where it is unlikely that any threatened or endangered species would occur; 2) proposed pipelines would be buried underground, causing no permanent changes in the project area; 3) recycled water would be used at the Delta View Golf Course, schools, parks, medians, and other green spaces along the pipeline alignment, all of which are presently irrigated with potable water. Because there will be no significant effect on, or changes to, land or water use, and because it is unlikely that any threatened or endangered species would occur in the action area, Reclamation has determined that there will be no effect on threatened and endangered species.

## **Indian Trust Assets**

The Pittsburg/Bay Point and DDSR Recycled Water Project does not affect Indian Trust Assets (ITAs). The ITA concurrence and analysis for this action, based on my review of the RMC Initial Study Report for the Pittsburg/Bay Point and DDSR Recycled Water Project, dated January 2005, follows:

The Delta Diablo Sanitation District (DDSD) and the City of Pittsburg propose to expand their water reuse system. This expansion will involve the extension of a recycled water pipeline, establishing new recycled water service to the Delta View Golf Course and for use as landscape irrigation at schools, parks, medians, and other green spaces. The recycled water project will include installation of roughly 14,000 linear feet of 6 to 12 inch dia. pipe.

There are no tribes possessing legal property interests held in trust by the United States in the lands or natural resources at or near the location of this recycled water project (City of Pittsburg). Therefore Indian trust assets are not affected by this action.

The nearest Indian trust assets are located on the trust lands of the Buena Vista Rancheria, located about 50 air miles east of the recycled water project.

Add this analysis to the FONSI as my concurrence that ITAs are not affected by this action.

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## **Growth-Inducing Effects**

Project implementation would result in improved water resources management, by reducing existing irrigation demands on potable water. Because the irrigation demands that would be met with recycled water reduce the City of Pittsburg's intake from the Delta (the source of raw water), the implementation of the proposed action does not represent a new potable water supply that can be dedicated to other uses. As such, the proposed action would not provide additional water supplies that would support growth beyond that envisioned under the City of Pittsburg's General Plan. Therefore, no impacts related to growth inducement or population and housing would be associated with the proposed action.

## **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966**

Ground disturbing activities which are part of the proposed action shall not commence until Reclamation has received letters of concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office that the proposed action will not adversely affect historic properties/cultural or archaeological resources.

## **Environmental Justice**

On February 11, 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations." The executive order's purpose is to avoid the disproportionate placement of any adverse environmental, economic, social, or health effects resulting from federal actions and policies on minority and low-income populations. By memorandum on February 11, 1994, the president directed the EPA to ensure that agencies analyze the environmental effects on minorities and low-income populations and communities, including human health, social and economic effects.

The EPA defines environmental justice as: "The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Fair treatment means no group of people, including racial, ethnic, or economic groups should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local and tribal programs and policies." (EPA 1998).

Census data (race) for the City of Pittsburg population in 2000 is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population Percentage by Race/Ethnicity for City of Pittsburg

Race	Percent
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White	43.5
Black or African American	18.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.7
Asian	12.6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.9
Two or more races <sup>1</sup>	7.2
Hispanic or Latino <sup>2</sup>	32.2

1 In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

2 Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

Source: US Census Bureau 2005a

The US Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine which families are poor. If a family's total income is less than its threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. In 2000, 11.5 percent of the Pittsburg population's income was below the poverty level (US Census Bureau 2005b).

The proposed project would have construction impacts from the construction of the pipeline and pump station. These impacts would be temporary and would be limited in duration to the area of pipeline being constructed each day. Noise, air quality, recreation, and traffic impacts would be mitigated through standard construction measures designed to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. These measures include restrictions on construction hours and type of equipment, implementing a dust abatement program, coordination with recreational providers, and development of a traffic plan to maintain traffic flow and emergency access, ensure roadside safety, and minimize effects on parking and transit.

Operation of the proposed water recycling project would be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal and state requirements. There are no federal standards governing wastewater reclamation and reuse in the United States, although the EPA has sponsored the preparation of *Guidelines for Water Reuse* (Camp Dresser & McKee 1992). Many states, including California, have developed wastewater reclamation regulations, with the objective of protecting public health and allowing for the safe use of recycled water. The California Department of Health Services established water quality criteria for reclamation operations, which are set forth in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, of the *California Code of Regulations (CCR) Water Recycling Criteria*. The Title 22 standards are among the most stringent standards in the world for public health protection. Since the adoption of Title 22 in 1978, the use of recycled water for non-potable (not fit to drink) uses has expanded throughout the state and is projected to continue to grow over the next several decades. The proposed project would be designed and operated in accordance with the applicable Title 22 requirements and would therefore not have a significant impact on public health or water quality.

Proposed alignments were identified based upon available roadway routes, and would not result in a disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low-income populations. Although there are minority and low-income populations within the project area, the project impacts would be temporary (during construction) and would be mitigated to less than significant levels. In addition, the project would provide water for public uses (golf course, schools and parks) that would benefit the local populations. Consequently, implementation of the Project would not disproportionately affect any minority or low-income populations.

## References

US Census Bureau 2005a. [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=16000US0657456&-qr\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF1\\_U\\_QTP3&-ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF1\\_U&-lang=en&-redoLog=false&-sse=on](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US0657456&-qr_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_QTP3&-ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&-lang=en&-redoLog=false&-sse=on) Accessed on November 7, 2005.

US Census Bureau 2005b. [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=16000US0657456&-qr\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF3\\_U\\_QTP34&-ds\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF3\\_U&-lang=en&-redoLog=false&-sse=on](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=16000US0657456&-qr_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U_QTP34&-ds_name=DEC_2000_SF3_U&-lang=en&-redoLog=false&-sse=on) Accessed on November 7, 2005.